THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Details of production capacity and actual production in the subsidiaries of CIL during the last three years are given below:

(Figures in Million tonnes)

Company	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	Capacity I	Actual Production	Capacity	Actual Production	Capacity	Actual Production
ECL	38.21	27.42	36.49	27.16	35.39	25.12
BCCL	37.87	30.92	45.52	27.17	39.95	28.01
CCL	42.10	33.08	41.45	32.17	40.25	32.40
NCL	36.39	37.12	36.98	36.52	35.49	38.43
WCL	30.84	32.52	32.93	31.75	33.02	33.86
SECL	57.48	56.63	61.89	57.56	62.19	58.75
MCL	39.63	42.17	40.95	43.51	49.08	43.55
NEC	0.89	0.69	0.93	0.64	0.84	0.57
CIL Total	283.41	260.55	297.14	256.48	296.21	260.69

(b) Increase in capacity utilisation in existing mines, timely completion of on-going projects and speedy implementation of new projects are the main thrust areas for increasing coal production. Necessary funds are also tied up to increase coal productions.

Problem of subsidence in Asansol-RanlganJ mines

1090. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe problem of subsidence in the Asansol-Raniganj mine areas under E£L posing a grave threat to the life and livelihood of a number of villagers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal has written to Government about this problem and urged for immediate intervention and support for addressing the problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI N. T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The

Government is aware about the problems of subsidence at Eastern Coalfield Limited which really exists due to unscientific mining carried out before nationalisation of coal mines. A number of Committee/study groups have examined the issue in the past with a view to solving the problem of fire and subsidence in a comprehensive manner. Government of India had set up a High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) in December, 1996.

The Committee in its report had identified 71 unstable localities of which 24 localities with 97,400 population is to be stabilised and 47 localities with 71,613 population have to be rehabilitated.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. There is a reference on the subject from Chief Minister of West Bengal. Following actions have been taken.

(i) Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Rules, 1975 has been amended to include expenditure on Rehabilitation and Resettlement of unsafe areas.

(ii) 10 schemes for stabilisation have so far been sanctioned. Of these stabilisation 'work is currently undergoing in S areas and in the remaining five areas preparation are on for stowing.

(iii) Considering the urgency, the High Power Committee recommended taking up one scheme for shifting of the population from unsafe areas from the plan funds available with Ministry of Coal. Under this rehabilitation scheme four unstable localities of Samdi, Kenda, Harishpur and Refugee Bastee with a proposed investment of Rs. 32.53 crores was framed. The Government had approved the scheme and sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1 crore initially for implementation of the rehabilitation scheme. Further funds were to be released based on the physical progress of the scheme particularly the willingness of the people to shift to new sites and the extent of co-operation by the State Government. No expenditure, however, could be incurred as rehabilitation site could not be finalised due to non-agreement of the village committee on identified land for relocation and compensation package and inability of the State Government Officials to persuade the affected persons.